

DEPOSITIONS
AND
ARTICLES
AGAINST
THOMAS
EARLE OF
STRAFFORD

Febr. 16. 1640.

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Strafford
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DEPOSITIONS

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THOMAS

STRAFFORD.

May 19, 1910

Printed in the Year 1540.

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**ARTICLES OF
the Commons assembled in
Parliament, against THOMAS,**

Earle of Strafford, in mainteinance
of their accusation, whereby he
stands charged of high
Treason.

IHath he the said Thomas, Earle
of Strafford, hath traiterous-
ly endeavoured to subvert
the fundamental Lawes and
government of the Realmes
of England and Ireland, and in stead thereof
to introduce an arbitrary and tyranni-
call Government against Law, which he
hath declared by traiterous words, coun-
fels, and actions, and by giving his Maje-
sty advice, by force of Armes to compell

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his loyall subjects to submit therunto.

II.

That hee hath traiterously assumed to himselfe Regall power over the lives, liberties, persons, lands, and goods of his Majesties subjects in England and Ireland, and hath exercised the same tyrannically, to the subversion and undoing of many both of Peeres and others of his Majesties liege people.

III.

That the better to intich and enable himselfe to goe through with his traiterous designes, hee hath detained a great part of his Majesties revenue, without giving legall account; and hath taken great summes out of the Exchequer, converting them to his owne use, when his Majestie was necessitated for his owne urgent occasions, and his Army had beeene a long time unpaid.

IV.

That hee hath traiterously abused the power & authority of his government, to the increasing, countenancing and encouraging of Papists, that so he might settle a mutuall dependance & confidence betwixt himselfe and that party, and by their helpe prosecute, and accomplish his malicious and tyrannicall designes.

V. That

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V.

That he hath maliciously endeavoured
to stire up enmity and hostility betweene
his Majesties subjects of England, and those
of Scotland.

VI.

Thar hee hath traiterously broken the
great trust repos'd in him by his Majesty,
of Lievttenant generall of his Army, by
wilfully betraying divers of his Majesties
subjects to death, his Army to a dishonou-
rable defeat by the Scots at Newborn, and
the Towne of New-Castle into their
hands, to the end, that by the effusion of
bloud, by dishonour, and so great a losse
of New-Castle, his Majesties Realme of
England might bee engaged in a Nationall
and irreconciliable quarrell with the
Scots.

VII.

That to preserve himselfe from being
questioned for those and other his tra-
iterous courses, hee laboured to subvert
the right of Parliaments, and the anci-
ent course of Parliamentary proceed-
ings, and by false and malicious slan-
ders to incense his Majestie against Par-
liaments. By which words, counsels, and
actions, hee hath traiterously, and con-

A 3 trary

(4)

trary to his Allegiance, laboured to alienate the hearts of the Kings liege people from his Majesty, to set a division betwene them, and to ruine and destroy his Majesties Kingdomes, for which they impeach him of high Treason against our Soveraigne Lord the King, his Crowne and dignitie.

VIII.

And he the said Earle of Strafford was Lord Deputie of Ireland, and Lieutenant generall of the Army there, *viz.* His most excellent Majestie for his Kingdomes, both of England and Ireland, and the L. President of the North, during the time that all and every the crimes and offences before set forth, were done and committed, and he the said Earle was Lieutenant generall of all his Majesties Army in the North parts of England, during the time that the crimes and offences in the fift and sixt Articles set forth, were done and committed.

IX.

And the said Commons by protestations, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any other accusation or impeachment against the said Earle, and also of replying to the answers that he the said Earle shall make unto

to the said Articles, or to any of them, and of offering proves also of the premisses, or any of them, or any other impeachment or accusation that shall be exhibited by them, as the cause shall according to the course of Parliaments require, doe pray that the said Earle may be put to answer for all and every the premisses, that such proceedings, examinations, tryals, and Judgements may bee upon every of them had and used, as is agreeable to Law and Justice.

The

emal lo van os ro'z, zeljka. Bul zli os
Zimern sli' Be dila zato je jutro do ta lica
zlo budi mrije vam, i sada vam i'z
boljih dneva od lidi i'z vremena kada
vi gubecom lidi vam u'z et' jutro od
zob, zlep o'z vremena. U'z tvoje jut-
ra os zna' os vremena boljih dneva. V'z
zali, zeljmeniq lidi, vam u'z et' jutro
zlayo', znojivramo', agnjevko' u'z
do vremena neću red vremena zatim, bul, bul
zali ostidljivog sli'z. Zlubrast' u'z

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The further impeachment of *Thomas,*
Earle of Strafford, by the Com-
mons assembled in Parlia-
ment.

1640.



Hereas the said
Commons have al-
ready exhibited Ar-
ticles against the
said Earle, former-
ly expressed, &c.
Now the said Cō-
mons doe further
impeach the said Earle as followeth, &c.

I.

That he the said Earle of Strafford the 21
day of March, in the 8. yeere of his now Ma-
jesties Reigne, was president of the Kings
counsell in the Northern parts of England.

That the said Earle being President of

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the

the said Counsell on the 21 day of March,
a Commission under the great Seal of England,
with certaine Schedules of instructions
thereto annexed, was directed to the said Earle, or others the Commissioners therein
named, whereby amongst other things, power
and authority is limited to the said Earle,
and others the Commissioners therein named,
to heare and determine all offences, and
misdemeanours, suites, debates, controversies,
and demands, causes, things, and matters,
whatsoever therein contained, and within
certaine precincts in the said Northern parts
therein specified, and in such manner as
the said Schedule is limited and appointed.

That amongst other things in the said In-
structions, it is directed that the said President
and others therin appointed, shall heare and
determine according to the course of pro-
ceedings in the Court of Starchamber, di-
vers offences, deceits and falsities therein
mentioned, whether the same be provided
for by the Acts of Parliament, or not, so that
the Fines imposed bee not lesse then by Act
or Acts of Parliament provided for by those
offences is appointed.

That also amongst other things in the said
instructions, it is directed that the said presi-
dent

dent, and others therin appointed, have power to examine, heare and determine, according to the course of proceedings in the Court of Chancery, all manner of complaints for any matter within the said precincts, as wel concerning lands, tenements, and hereditaments, either freehold, Customary, or Copy-hold, as Leases, and other things therein mentioned, and to stay proceedings in the Court of Common Law by injunction, or otherwise, by all wayes and meanes as is used in the Court of Chancery.

And although the former Presidents of the said Counsell had never put in practice such Instructions, nor had they any such Instructions, yet the said Earle in the moneth of May, in the said 8. yeere, and divers yeeres following, did put in practise, exercise, and use, and caused to be used and put in practise the said Commission and Instructions, and did direct and exercise an exorbitant and unlawfull power and jurisdiction on the persons and estates of his Majesties subjects in those parts, and did dis-inherit divers of his Majesties subjects in those parts of their inheritances, sequestred their possessions, & did fine, ransom, punish and imprison them, & caused them to be fined, ransomed, punished and imprisoned, to their ruine & destruction

and namely, Sir *Conyers Darcy*, Sir *John Bourchier*, and divers others, against the Lawes, and in subversion of the same. And the said Commission and Instructions were procured, and issued by the advice of the said Earle.

And hee the said Earle, to the intent that such illegall and unjust power might bee exercised with the greater License, and will, did advise, counsell, and procure further directions, in and by the said Instructions to be given, that no prohibition be granted at all, but in cases where the said Counsell shall exceed the limits of the said instructions : And that if any Writ of *Habeas Corpus* be granted, the party be not discharged till the party per forme the Decree and Order of the said Counsell.

And the said Earle in the 13. yeare of his now Majesties reigne, did procure a new Commission to himselfe and others therein appointed, with the said Instructions, and other unlawfull additions.

That the said Commission and instructions were procured by the solicitation and advice of the said Earle of *Strafford*.

II.

That shortly after the obtaining of the said Commission dated the 21 of *March*, in the 8. yeare

yeare of his now Maiesties rengne (to wch)
the last day of August then next following
hee the said Earle (to bring his Maiesties
liege people into a dislike of his Majesty
and of his Government; and to terrifie the
Justices of the Peace from executing of the
Lawes : he the said Earle, being then Pre-
sident, as aforesaid, and a Justice of Peace)
did publikely at the Assises held for the
County of Yorke, in the City of Yorke, in
and upon the said last day of August, declare
and publish before the people there attend-
ing for the administration of Justice accor-
ding to the Lawe, and in the presence of the
Justices sitting ; That some of the Justices
were all for Law, but they shold finde that the
Kings heire finger shold be heavier than the
legges of the Law.

III.

That the Realme of Ireland having
beene time out of minde annexed to the
Imperiall Crowne of this his Maiesties
Realme of England, and governed by the
same Lawes : the said Earle being Lord
Deputy of that Realme, to bring his Maiesties
liege people of that Kingdome like-
wise into dislike of his Maiesties govern-
ment, and intending the subversion of the
fundamentall Lawes and settled government

of that Realme, and the distraction of his Majesties Liege people there, did upon the 30. day of September, in the ninth year of his now Majesties reigne, in the City of Dublin (the chiefe City of that Kingdome, where his Majesties privie Counsell, and Courts of Justice doe ordinarily reside, and whether the Nobility and Gentry of that Realme doe usually resort for Justice,) in a publike Speech before divers of the Nobility and Gentry, and before the Major, Aldermen, and Recorder, and many Citizens of Dublin, and other his Majesties Liege people, declare and publish, that *Ireland was a conquered Nation, and that the King might doe with them what hee pleased*; and speaking of the Charters of the former King of England made to that City, hee further said, that their Charters were nothing wert', and did bind the King no further than hee pleased.

IV.

That Richard Earle of Corke, having sued out Processe in course of Law for recovery of his possessions, from which he was put by colour of an order made by the said Earle of Strafford, and the Councell Table of the said Realme of Ireland. The said Earle of Strafford, upon a paper petition without legall proceeding, did the 20. day of Februarie,

bruary, in the 11. yeere of his now Majesties Reigne, threaten the said Earle of Corke (being then a Peer of the said Realme) to imprison him, unless hee would forswear his suit, and said, That he would have neither Law nor Lawyeres dispute or question any of his orders, And the 20. day of March in the said 11. yeere of the said Earle of Strafford, speaking of an order of the said Counsell Table of that Realme made in the name of King James, which concerned a Lease which the said Earle of Cork claimed incertaine rectories or tithes which the said Earle of Corke alledged to be of no force, said, That he would make the said Earle and all Ireland know, so long as he had the Government there, any Act of State, there made, or to be made, should be as binding to the subiects of that Kingdome, as an Act of Parliament. And did question the said Earle of Corke in the Castle Chamber, upon pretence of breach of the said order of Counsell Table, and did sundry other times, and set upon sundry other occasions, by his words and speeches arrogate to himselfe a power above the fundamentall laws, and established Government of that Kingdome, and scorned the said Lawes and establisched Government. In gol this mothe in the yere 1619. of our Raigne to god. Herein to shew
all he who ene thinge deth to you
v. That

That according to such his declarations
 and speeches, the said Earle of Strafford did
 use and exercise a power above, and against,
 and to the subversion of the said fundamental
 Lawes, and established government of
 the said Realme of *Ireland*, extending such
 his power to the goods, free-holds, inheri-
 tances, Liberties, and lives, of his Majesties
 Subjects of the said Realme; viz. The said
 Earle of Strafford the 12. day of December,
 Anno Dom. 1635. in the time of full peace,
 did in the said Realme of *Ireland*, give and
 procure to bee given against the Lord
 Mount-Norris (then and yet a Peere of *Ireland*),
 and then Vice-Treasurer and re-
 ceiver general of the Realme of *Ireland*,
 and one of the principall Secretaries
 of State, and Keeper of the Privy Signe
 of the said Kingdome, a sentence of death
 by a Councell of warre called together by
 the said Earle of Strafford, without any
 warrant or authority of Law, or offence de-
 serving any such punishment. And bee the
 said Earle did also at Dublin within the
 said Realme of *Ireland*, in the moneth of
 March, in the 14. year of his Majesties
 Reigne without any legall due proceed-
 ings or tryall, give or cause to be given,
 a sentence of death against one other of his
 Majesties

Majesties Subjects, whose name is yet unknowne, and caused him to be put to death in execution of the said sentence. ¶ Item og
at eighteene M ay to aerois xviii huc
with his goods. ¶ VI. Iniquitatem or

That the said Earle of Strafford without any legall proceedings, and upon a paper Petition of Richard Ralstone, did cause the said Lord Mount-Norris to be disseized and put out of possession of his free-hold & inheritance of his Mannor and Tymore in the Country of Armagh, in the Kingdome of Ireland, the said Lord Mount-Norris having bin two years before in quiet possession thereof.

VII.

That the said Earle of Strafford, in the Termē of Holy Trinitie, in the 13. yeare of his now Majesties Reigne; did cause a case commonly called *the case of Tenures upon defective titles*, to be made and drawne up without any jury or tryall, or other legall processe, and without the consent of parties; and did then procure the Judges of the said Realme of Ireland to deliver their opinions and resolutions to that case, and by colour of such opinion, did without any legall proceeding, cause Thomas Lord Dillon, a Peere of the said Reime of Ireland, to be put out of his possession

possession of divers Lands and Tenements, being his free hold in the County of Mayo and Roscommon, in the said Kingdome, and divers others of his Majesties subjects to be also put out of possession, and disseized of their free hold by colour of the same resolution, without legall proceedings whereby many hundreds of his Majesties subjects were undone, and their families utterly ruined, written to the said Earl of Strafford, and to the said Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

VIII.

That the said Earle of Strafford upon a petition of Sir John Gifford Knight, at the first day of February, in the said 13. yeare of his Majesties Reigne, without any legall process, made a Decree or order against Adam Viscount Latys of Elie, a Peone of the said Realme of Ireland, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and did cause the said Viscount to be imprisoned and kept close prisoner on pretence of disobedience to the said decree or order.

And the said Earle, without any authoris-
ty, and contrary to his Commission, required and commanded the said Lord Vis-
count to yeld unto him the great Seal of
the Realme of Ireland, which was then in
his custody, by his Majesties command,
and follow-

and

and imprisoned the said Chanceller for
not obeying such his command.
And without any legall proceedings,
did in the same thirteenth year imprison
George Earle of Kildare, a Peere of Ireland,
against law, thereby to enforce him to
submit his title to the Manner and Lord-
ship of Castle Leigh in the Queenes Coun-
try, (being of great yearly value) to the
said Earle of Straffords will and pleasure,
and kept him ayeare prisoner for the
said cause, two months whereof he kept him
close prisoner, and refused to enlarge him, notwithstanding
withholding his Majesties Letters for his
enlargement to the said Earle of Strafford
dictated by his Excellency minister of a certaine

And upon a Petition exhibited in October, 1635. by Thomas Hibborts against dame Mary Hibborts Widdow, to him the said Earle of Strafford, the said Earle of Strafford recommended the said Petition to the Council Table of Ireland, where the most part of the Council gave their vote on and opinion for the said Lady, but the said Earle finding fault therewith caused an order to be engag'd against the said Lady, and threatened her, that if she refused to submit thereto, he would imprison her,

1635. by Thomas Hibborts against dame Mary Hibborts Widdow.

and fine her five hundred pound; that if she continued obstinate, he would continue her imprisonment, and double her fine every month by month, wherof she was enforeed to relinquish her estate in the land questioned in the said Petition, which shortly was conveyed to Sir Robert Meredith, to the use of the said Earle of Strafford.

And the said Earle in like manner did imprison divers others of his Majesties subjects upon pretence of disobedience to his orders and decrees, and other illegall commands by him made for pretended debts, titles of Lands, and other causes in an arbitrary and extrajudicall course, upon Paper Petitions to him preferred, and no other cause legally depending.

That the said Earle of Strafford the sixteenthe day of Febr. in the 12. yeare of his no w^t Majesties Reigne, assyning to himselfe a poore above and against Lucy took upon him by his generall Warrant under his hande, to give power to the Lord Bishopps of Durre, to and Comyns of Gloucestre, and Chaneys, and their severall Officers thereto to befull appoynted, to attach and Arrest the Bodies

of all such of the meane and poorer sort, where after citation shold either refuse to appeare before them, or appearing shold omit, or deny to performe, or undergo all lawfull decrees, sentences, and orders, issued, imposed or given out against them, and them, to commit and keepe in the next Gaole untill they shold either performe such sentences, or put in sufficient Baile to shew some reasonable before the Counsell Table, of such their contempt and neglect; and the said Earle, the day and yeare last mentioned, signed and issued a Warrant to that effect, and made the like Warrant to send all other Bishops and their Chancellors in the said Realme of Ireland to the same effect.

X.

That the said Earle of Strafford being Lord Lieutenant, or Deputy of Ireland, procured the Customes of the Marchandise, exported out, and imported into that Realme to be farmed to his owne use.

And in the ninth yeare of his now Majesties Reigne, he having then interest in the said Customes (to advance his owne game and lucre) did cause and procure the same

five commodities of *Ireland* to be rated in
the booke of Rates for the Customes (ac-
cording to which the customes were usual-
ly gathered) at farre greater values and
prices, then in truth they were worth; (that
is to say) every hide at 20.shillings, which
in truth was worth but five shillings, every
stone of Wooll at thirteen shillings four
pence, though the same ordinarily were
worth but five shillings, at the utmost but
9.shillings; by which meanes the custome
which before was but a twentieth part of
the true value of the commodity, was enhan-
ced sometimes to a fift part, and sometimes
to a fourth, & sometimes to a third part of
the true value, to the great oppression of the
subjects, and decay of *Marchandise*.

XL.

That the said Earle, in the ninth yeere
of his now Majesties Reign did by his own
will and pleasure, and for his owne lucre,
restraine the exportation of the commo-
dities of that Kingdom without his licence,
as namely *Pipe-staves*, and other commo-
dities, and then raised great sums of money
for licencing of exportation of those com-
modities, and dispensation of the said re-
strains imposed on them, by which means

the Pipe staves were raised from four pound ten shillings ; or 5 pound per thousand to ten pound, and sometimes eleven pound per thousand, and other commodities were ihan-
ced in the like proportion , and by the same
meanes by him the said Earle.

X I I .

That the said Earle being *Lord Deputy of Ireland*, on the ninth day of *Jan.* in the thirteenth yeere of his Majesties Reigne, did then under colour to regulate the *Im- portation of Tobacco* into the said Realme of *Ireland* issue a *Proclamation* in his Majesties name , prohibiting the im- portation of *Tobacco* without licence of him and the Counsell there from and af- ter the first day of *May*, *Anno Dom. 1638*, after which restraint, the said Earle, notwithstanding the said restraint, caused di- vers great quantities of *Tobacco* to be im- ported to his owne use, and fraughted di- vers ships with *Tobacco*, which he impo- ted to his owne use : and that if any ship brought *Tobacco* into any Port there, the said Earle and his Agents used to buy the same to his owne use, at their owne price. And if that the owners refused to let him have the same at under values, then they were not permitted to vent the same ; by

by which tndue meanes the said Earle ha-
ving gotten the whole Trade of Tobacco,
into his owne hands , hee sold it at great
and excessive prices, such as he list to im-
pose for his owne profit.

And the more to assure the said *Monopoly of Tobacco*, he the said Earle on the 23.
day of February, *in the thirteenth yeare a-*
foresaid, did issue another Proclamation;
commanding that none should put to sale
any *Tobacco* by whole-sale, from and after
the last day of *May*, then next following,
but what should bee made up into Rolls,
and the same sealed with two seales by
himselfe appointed, one at each end of the
Roll. And such as was not sealed to be
seized, appointing sixe pence the pound
for a reward to such persons as should seize
the same : and the persons in whose custo-
dy the unsealed Tobacco shold be found
to be committed to Gaole, which last pro-
clamation was covered by a pretence of
the restraining of the seale of unwholesome
Tobacco, but it was truely to advance the
said *Monopoly.*

Which Proclamation the said Earle did
rigorously put in execution, by ceasing the
goods, fining, imprisoning, whipping, and
putting the offendours against the same Pro-
clamation

clamation on the pillory, as namely, *Barnaby Hubbard, Edward Corena, John Tanner, and divers others*; &c made the Officers of State, and Justices of Peace, and other Officers to serve him in compassing and executing these unjust and undue courses. By which cruelties and unjust Monopolies, the said Earle raised 100000 pounds ~~for his owne gaine~~ to himselfe. And yet the said Earle though hee enhanced the Customs where it concerned the Merchants in generall, yet drew downe the impost formerly taken on Tobacco from sixe pence the pound to 3 pence the pound, it being for his owne profit so to doe. And the said Earle by the same and other rigorous and undue meanes raised severall other Monopolies and unlawfull exactions for his owne gaine, *viz.* one Starch, Iron pots, Glasses, Tobacco pipes; and severall other commodities.

X. I. I. L. Lamb notes in his
account of the Monopolies of the
Earle of Ormond, that hee
~~did~~ *did* issue out
That flax being one of the principall and native Commodities of that Kingdome of Ireland, the said Earle having gotten great quantities thereof into his hands, and growing on his owne Lands, did issue out several Proclamations, *viz.* one dated the one and twentieth day of May, in the eleventh of his

Majesties reign, and the other dated the sixt
and thirtieth of January in the same year,
thereby prescribing and enjoyning the wor
king of Flax into Yarie and Thread, and the
ordering of the same in such waies, wherein
the Natives of that Kingdome were unpa
rased and unskilfull; which Proclamations
was issued whereby his Commaundes and War
rants to his Majesties Justices of Peace and
other Officers, and by other rigorous meanes
put in execution, and the Flax wrought or
ordered in other manner then as the said Pro
clamation prescribed, was seazed and em
ployed to the ure of him and his agents, and
thereby the said Earle endeavoured to gain
and did gaine in effect the sole sale of that
native commodity.

XIV.

That the said Earle of Strafford, by Pro
clamation dated the sixteenth day of October,
in the fourteenth yeare of his Majesties
raigne, did impose vpon the Owners, Ma
stiffs, Purfers, and Boatswaines of every ship,
a new and unlawfull oath, viz. that they (two
or more of them) immediately after the ar
rival of any Ship within any Port or Creeke
in the said Kingdome of Ireland, should give
an true inventory of the outward baile of
Wares

Wants and Merchandises, and number of
goods, and the qualities and condition of the
said goods, as farre as to them should be
knowne, the names of the severall Merchants
proprietours of the said goods, and the pla-
ces from whence they were fraughted, and
whither they were bound to discharge, which
Proclamation was accordingly put in
execution, and sundry persons enforced to
take the said unlawfull Oath.

That the said Earle of Strafford trayte-
roully and wickedly devised, and contrived
by force of Armes in a warklike manner to
subdue the Subjects of the said Realme of
Ireland, to bring them vnder his tyrannicall
power and will, and in pursuance of his wic-
ked and trayterous purposes aforesaid, the
said Earle of Strafford in the eighth yeare of
his Majesties raigne, did by his owne autho-
rity, without any warrant or colour of Law,
tax and impose great summes of money up-
on the Townes of Balamore, Bandonbridge,
Tallow, and divers other Townes and pla-
ces in the said Realme of Ireland, and did
cause the same to be levied upon the inhabi-
tants of those Townes by troope of Scouldi-
ers, with force and armes, in a warklike man-
er, to envie Her Majestie, and to make her
an ill report, and to mortify her, and to
all

ner, And on the ninth day of March, in the twelfth year of his now Majesties Raigne, trayterously did give authority unto Robert Savile a Serjeant at Armes, and to the Capitaines of the Companies of souldiers, in several parts of that Realme, to send such numbers of Souldiers to lye on the Lands and Houses of such as would not conform to his orders; untill they should tender obedience to his said orders and warrants, and after such submission (and not before) the said souldiers to returac to their Garrisons. And did also issue the likewarrants unto divers others, which Warrants were in warlike manner, with force and Armes put in execution accordingly, and by such warlike meanes did force divers of his Majesties subjects of that Realme to submit themselves to his unlawfull commands.

And in the said twelfth year of his Majesties Raigne, the said Earle of Strafford did trayterously cause certaine troupes of horse and foote, armed in warlike manner, and in warlike array, with force and armes, to expell Richard Butler from the possession of ~~Cumberland~~ Cumber, in the Territory of Idaugh, in the said Realme of Ireland, and did likewise and in like warlike manners, expell divers of his Majesties Subjects from their houses, families

lie and possessions at namely Edward Bran-
man, Hugh O'Derman, Patrick O'Derman, Sir
Cyprian Horsfield, and divers others, to the
number of about 2 hundred families, and
tooke and imprisoned them and their wives,
and carried them prisoners to Dublin, and
there detained them untill they did yeeld
up, surrendere, or release their respective
estates and rights.

And the said Earle, in like warlike manner,
bath, during his government of the said King-
dome of Ireland, subdued divers others of his
Majesties subiects easse to his will, and thereby,
and by the meanes aforesaid, hath levied warre
within the said Realme, against his Majestie
and his liege people of that Kingdome.

That the said Earle of Strafford, the two
and twentieth of February, in the seventh
yeare of his now Majesties Reigne, intending
to oppresse the said subiects of Ireland, did
make a proposition, and obtained from his
Majestie an allowance, that no complaint of
injustice or oppression done in Ireland, should
be received in England, against any, unless
it first appeared, that the party made first tis-

And to have and to hold all and the said
 Earle having by such usurpation cannall and
 exorbitant power, expressed in the former
 Articles destroyed the Peeres and other sub-
 jects of that Kingdome of Ireland, in their
 lives, consciences, land, liberties, and estates,
 the said Earle to the intent the better to main-
 taine and strengthen his power, and to bring
 the people into a disaffection of his Majestie,
 aforesaid, did use his Majesties name in
 the execution of his said power. And to pre-
 vent the subjects of that Realme of all means
 of complaints to his Majestie, and of redresse
 against him and his agens, did issue a Pro-
 clamation bearing date the seventeenth day
 of September, in the eleventh yeare of his
 Majesties reigne, thereby commanding all
 the Nobility, undertakers and others, who
 held estates and offices in the said kingdome
 (except such as were employed in his Majes-
 ties service, or attending in England by his
 speciall command) to make their personall
 residence in the said Kingdome of Ireland,
 and not to depart thence without licence of
 himselfe. And the said Earle hath since issued
 other Proclamations to the same purpose,
 by wherof the subjects of the said
 Realme are restrained from seeking redresse
 Against the oppressions of the said Earle
 without his licence: which Proclamation the
 said

Said Earle hath by severall rigours wrytten
by fiftie, imprisonment, and otherwise, put in
execution on his Majesties subiects, as many
as by one ~~man~~ ^{man}, and others, who came
over openly to complaine of the exorbitances
and opprestions of the said Earle.

That the said Earle having by such means
as aforesaid, subverted the government and
lawes of the Kingdome of Ireland, did in
March in the fifteenth yeare of his Majesties
Reigne, in scandall of his Majestie, of all his
Kingdomes, and in further execution of his
wicked purposes aforesaid, speaking of the
Armies in Ireland declareth that his Majestie
was so well pleased with the Army of the
land, and the consequence thereof, that his
Majestie would certainly make the same a
patrone for all his three Kingdomes.

That the said Earle has engagid of his anthonys
servantes of his ^{the} XVII. or XVIII. blets
of his ^{the} XVII. or XVIII. blets
of his ^{the} XVII. or XVIII. blets

That the said Earle of Strafford, for the
better effecting of his enemites designes and
wicked purposes, did divide your countrey
pendent by himselfe of the Papists in
both Kingdomes of England and Ireland,
so that end during the time of his govern-

ment in Ireland; he restored divers Friaries
and Mass-houses (which had bin formerly
suppreſſed by the preceedor Deputies of that
Kingdome, two of which houses were in the
Cittie of Dublin, and had bin assign'd to the
Ule of the University there) to the pretended
owners thereof, who have ſince employed the
ſame to the exerciſe of the Popiſh Religi-
on.

And in the moonth of May and June last,
the ſaid Earle did raife an Army in the ſaid
Reaſon of Ireland, conſiſting of eight thou-
ſand foot, all of which, neare one thouſand
or thereabout, were Popiſhs; and the ſaid
one thouſand were drawn out of the old Ar-
my there conſiſting of two thouſand foot, and in
other places there were three thouſand Popiſhs, or
thereabout, to put into the ſaid old Army by
the ſaid Earle.

And the more to ingage and rye the new
Army of Popiſhs to himſelfe, and to enco-
rage them, and to diſcourſe and weare out
the old Army, the ſaid Earle did ſo provide;
That the ſaid new Army of Popiſhs were duly
paid, and had all necessariet provided for
them, and gaue them the exerciſe of their
Religion, but the ſayld Army paid for
the peace of one whole year, and upwards almoſt
paid, and has bin ſigned to emboylled
utvog aid to emis aid against his eadys

And that the said Earle being appointed a Commissioner within eleven severall Counties in the Northern parts of *England*, for compounding with Recusants for their forfeitures due to his Majestie, which commission beareth date the eight day of July in the fifth yeare of his Majesties Reigne that now is, and being also receiver of the composition money thereby arising and of other debts, duties, and penalties for his Majesties use, by Letters Parents, dated the ninth day of the said July: hee, to engage the said Recusants to him, did compound with them at lowe and under rates, and provided that they should bee discharged of all proceedings against them, in all his Majesties Courts, both temporall and ecclesiasti, call, in manifest breach of and contrary to the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme, in that behalfe established.

XIX.

That the said Earle having taxed and levied the said impositions, and raised the said Monopolies, and committed the said oppressions in his Majesties name, and as by his Majesties Royall command, bee the said Earle in May the fifteenth yeare of his

Majesties Reigne, did of his owne authoriti-
ty contrive and frame a new and unusuall
oath, by the purport wherof among many
other things; the party taking the said oath,
was to sweare that hee should not protest
against any of his Majesties Royall com-
mands, but submit themselves in all obedi-
ence thereunto. Which oath he so contrived
to enforce the same on the subjects of
the Scottish Nation inhabiting in Ireland,
and out of a hatred to the said Nation, and
to put them to a discontent with his Maje-
stie and his government there, and compell-
ed divers of his Majesties said subjects
there to take the said oath, some hee grie-
vously fined and imprisoned, and others he
destroyed and exiled, and namely, the 10.
of October, Anno Dom: 1639. he fined *Henry Stewart* and his wife, who refused to take
the said oath five thousand pounds a peece,
& their two daughters & *James Gray* three
thousand pounds a peece, and imprisoned
them for not paying the said fines. The said
Henry Stewarts wife and daughters & *James*
Gray, being the Kings liege people of the
Scottish Nation, and divers others he used
in the like manner; and the said Earle upon
that occasion did declare, that the said oath
did not onely oblige them in point of alle-
giance

giance to his Maiesty, and acknowledgement of his Supremacy onely, but to the Ceremonies & government of the Church established, or to be established by his Maiesties royall Authority ; and said, that the refusers to obey, he would prosecute to the blood.

XX.

That the said Earle in the 15. and 16. yeeres of his Maiesties reigne, and divers yeeres past, laboured and endeavoured to beget in his Majestie an ill opinion of his Subjects, namely, those of the Scottish nation, and divers and sundry times, and especially since the pacification made by his Majesty with his said subjects of Scotland in summer, in the fifteenth yeere of his Maiesties reigne ; he, the said Earle did labour and endevour to perswade, incite, and provoke his Majesty to an offensive warre against his said subjects of the Scottish Nation : and the said Earle , by his counsell, actions, and endevours, hath beeene and is a principall and chiefe incendiary of the warre and discord betweene his Majesty and his Subjects of England, and the said Subjects of Scotland, and hath declared,

E 2 and

and advised his Majestie, that the demand made by the Scots in this Parliament were a sufficient cause of warre against them. The said Earle having formerly expressed the height & rancor of his minde towards his subjects of the Scottish Nation, viz. the tenth day of October, in the fifteenth yeare of his Majesties reigne, hee said that the Nation of the Scots were rebels, and traytors ; and he being then about to come to England, he then further said, that if it pleased his Master (meaning his Majestie) to send him backe againe, hee would roote out of the said Kingdome (meaning the Kingdome of Ireland) the Scottish Nation both root and branch. Some Lords, and others who had taken the said oath in the precedent Article onely excepted : and the said Earle hath caused divers of the said Ships and goods of the Scots to be stayed, seized, and molested, to the intent to set on the said warre.

XXI.

That the said Earle of *Strafford*, shortly after his speeches mentioned in the last precedent Article, to wit, in the fifteenth yeere of his Majesties Raign, came into this Realme

Realme of England; and was made Lord Lievttenant of Ireland, and continued his govetnement of that Kingdome by a Deputy: At his arrivall here, finding that his Majesty with much wisedome and goodnesse had composed the troubles in the North, and had made a pacification with his Subjects of Scotland; hee laboured by all meanes to procure his Majestie to breake that pacification, incensing his Majesty against his Subjects of that Kingdome; and the proceedings of the Parliament there. And having incensed his Majestie to an offensive warre against his said Subjects of Scotland, by Sea and by Land; and by pretext thereof, to raise Forces for the maintenance of that warre: hee counselled his Majestie to call a Parliament in England, yet the said Earle intended, if the said proceedings of that Parliament should not bee such as would stand with the said Earle of Stafford mischievous designes, hee would then procure his Majestie to breake the same, and by waies of force and power to raise monies upon the said Subjects of this Kingdome.

And for the incouragement of his Majesty to hearken to his advice, he did before

E 3 his

his Majesty and his Privie Councell, then sitting in Counsell, make a large Declaration, that he would serve his Majesty in any other way, in case the Parliament should not supply him.

XXII.

That in the moneth of March, before the beginning of the last Parliament, the said Earle of *Strafford* went into Ireland, and procured the Parliament of that Kingdome to declare their assistance in a warre against the Scots. And gave directions for the raising of an Army consisting of 8000 foot, and 1000 horse, being for the most part Papists, as aforesaid. And confederating with one Sir *George Radcliff*, did together with him the said Sir *George*, trayterously conspire to employ the said Army for the ruine and destruction of the Kingdome of England, and of his Majesties Subjects, and of altering and subverting of the fundamentall Lawes of this Kingdome.

And shortly after, the said Earle of *Strafford* returned into England, and to sundry persons declared his opinion to be, *that his Majesty should first try the Parliament here, and*

and if that did not supply him according to his occasions, he might then use his Prerogative as he pleased, to Levie what he needed, and that he should be acquitted both of God and man, if he tooke some other courses to supply himselfe, though it were against the will of his Subjects.

XXIII.

That upon the thirteenth day of Aprill last, the Parliament of England met, and the Commons house (then being the representative Body of all the Commons in the Kingdome) did according to the trust reposed in them, enter into debate and consideration of the great grievances of this Kingdome, both in respect of Religion, and the publike Libertie of the Kingdome; and his Majesty referring chiefly to the said Earle of Strafford, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the ordering and disposing of all matters concerning the Parliament: He the said Earle of Strafford, with the assistance of the said Archbishop, did procure his Majesty, by sundry speeches and messages, to urge the said Commons house to enter into some resolution for his Majesties supply, for maintenance of his warre
against

against his Subjects of Scotland, before any course was taken for the relief of the great and pressing grievances, wherewith this Kingdome was then afflicted. Whereupon, a demand was then made from his Majesty, of twelve Subsidies, for the release of Ship-money onely; and while the said Commons then assembled (with expressions of great affection to his Majesty and his service) were in debate and consideration of some supply, before resolution by them made, He the said Earle of Strafford, with the helpe and assistance of the said Archbishop, did procure his Majesty to dissolve the last Parliament, upon the fifth day of May last: and upon the same day, the said Earle of Strafford did treacherously, falsely, and maliciously endeavour to incense his Majesty against his loving and faithfull Subjects, who had been members of the said house of Commons, by telling his Majesty, they had denied to supply him. And afterward upon the same, did treacherously and wickedly counsell and advise his Majesty to this effect, *w^t* that having tryed the affections of his people, he was loose and absolved from all Rules of government, and was to doe every thing that power would admit, and that his Majesty had tryed

tryed all wayes, and was refused, and shold bee
acquitted both of God and man; and that Hee
had an Army in Ireland (meaning the Army
above mentioned, consisting of Papists, his
dependants, as is aforesaid) which Hee
might employ to reduce this Kingdome to obedi-
ence.

XXIV.

That in the same moneth of May, Hee the
said Earle of Strafford, fally, treacherously,
and maliciously, published and declared
before others of his Majesties Privie coun-
cill, that the Parliament of England had for-
saken the King, and that in denying to sup-
ply the King, they had given him the ad-
vantage to supply himselfe by other wayes;
and divers other times Hee did maliciously,
wickedly, and fally publish and declare,
that seeing the Parliament had refused to
supply his Majesty in the ordinary and usuall
way, the King might provide for the
Kingdome in such wayes as hee shold hold
fir, and that he was not to suffer himselfe to
be mastered by the frowardnesse of the peo-
ple.

And having so maliciously slandered the
said

said house of Commons, he did with the helpe and advice of the said Archbisoppe of Canterbury and the Lord Finch, late Lord Keeper of the great Seale of England: cause to be printed, and published in his Maiesies name, a false and scandalous booke, entitled, *His Majesties Declaration* of the causes that mooved him to dissolve the last Parliament, full of bitter and malicious invectives, and false, and scandalous aspersions against the said house of Commons.

XXV.

That not long after the dissolution of the said last Parliament, (vise. In the monethes of May and June) he the said Earle of Strafford did advise the King to goe on rigorously in leavying of the Ship-Money, and did procure the Sheriffes of severall Countiees to be sent for, for not levying the ship-money, divers of which were threatened by him to bee sued in the Starchamber, and afterwards by his advice were sued in the Starchamber, for not levying the same, and divers of his Maiesies loving subiects were sent for and imprisoned by his advice, about that and other illegall payments.

And

And a great loane of a hundred thousand pounds was demanded of the City of London, and the Lord Major and the Aldermen and the Sheriffs of the said City, were often sent for by his advice to the Council Table, to give an account of their proceedings in railing of Ship-money, & furthering of that loane, & were required to certifie the names of such Inhabitants of the said City as were fit to lead, which they with much humility refusing to doe, he the said Earle of Strafford did use these or the like speeches : viz. That they deserved to be put to Fine and Ransom, and that no good would be done with them, till an example were made of them, & that they were laid by the heels, and some of the Aldermen hanged up.

That the said Earle of Strafford by his wicked counsell having brought his Majestie into excessive charges without any just cause, he did in the moneth of July last (for the support of the said great charges) counsell and approve two dangerous and wicked Projects : viz.

To seize upon the Bullion and the Money
in the Mint.

And to imbase his Majesties Coine with
the mixtures of Brasse.

And accordingly hee procured one hundred and thirty thousand pounds, which was then in the Mint, and belonging to divers Merchants, strangers and others, to be seized on and layed to his Majesties use. And when divers Merchants of London, owners of the said Bullion, came to his house to let him understand the great mischiefe that course would produce here, and in other parts, what prejudice it would be to the Kingdome, by discrediting the Mint, and hindring the importation of Bullion : he the said Earle told them, that the City of London dealt undutifully and unthankfully with his Majesty, and that they were more ready to helpe the Rebells, than to helpe his Majesty : and that if any hurt came to them, they might thanke themselves : and that it was the course of other Princes, to make use of such monies to serve their occasions.

And when in the same month of July the Officers of his Majesties Mint came to him, and

and gave him divers reasons against the im-
basing of the said money, he told them that
the French King did use to send Commissaries
of Horse with Commission to search into
mens estates, and to peruse their accompts,
that so they may know what to levy of them
by force, which they did accordingly. And
turning to the Lord *Cottingham* then pres-
enting, said, *This is a point worthy his
Lordships consideration.* And so he com-
mended the same to the said Lord *Cottingham*.
And so he left the room about the time of **XXVII.**
July, and so he returned to the court to con-
sider of the same. **XXVII.** July, A. M. 1610.
That is or about the month of August last
he was made Lieutenant general of all his
Majesties forces in the North parts
against the Scots, and being at Yorke did in
the month of September by his own autho-
rity, and without any lawfull warrant, im-
pose a Tax on his Majesties subjects in the
County of York, of 8. pence *per diem*, for
maintenance of every Souldier of the trained
Bands of that County, which summes of
money he caused to be levied by force. And
to the end to compell his Majesties subjects
out of feare and terrour to yeeld to the pay-
ment of the same. He did declare that he
would commit them that refused the pay-
ment thereof, and the Souldier's should bee
satisfied.

satisfied out of their chatevise, and they char-
redised it, were in very little better condition
then of high Treason. **XCVIII.** as answere com-
myn to yev or iaw wch vam yev of his
:iv That in the monethes of September and
October last, he the said Earle of Strafford be-
ing certisfed of the Scottish Army comming
into the Kingdome, and he the said Earle of
Strafford being Lieutenant generall of his
Majesies Army, did not provide for the de-
fence of the Towne of Newcastle as Hee
ought to have done, but suffered the same to
bee lost, that so he mighte the more incense
the English against the Scots. And for the
same wicked purpose, &c out of a malicious
desire to ingage the Kingdomes of England
and Scotland in a Nationall and bloody war,
he did write to the Lord Conway the generall
of the horse, and under the said Earles com-
mand, that he shoulde fight with the Scottish
Army at the paassage over the Tyne, whatsoe-
ver shoulde follow, notwithstanding that the
said Lord Conway had formerly by Letters
informid the said Earle, that His Maje-
ties Army, then under his command, was
not of force sufficient to indeunter the Scots;
by which aduise of his, he did contrary to the
Loyall

duty of his place betray his Majesties Army
then under his command, to apparent danger
and losse.

All and every of which words, counells,
and actions of the said Earl of *Strafford* traiterously and contrary to his allegiance to our
Soveraigne Lord the King, and with an intention
and endeavour to alienate and withdraw the hearts and affections of the Kings
liege people of all his Realmes from his Ma-
jesty, and to set a division betweene them,
and to mine and destroy His Majesties said
Kingdomes. For which they doe further
impeach him the said *Thomas Earle of Straf-*
ford of High Treason against our Soveraigne
Lord the King, his Crowne and dignity.

FINIS.
